I think it must be evident that the incandescent lamp must soon replace all other forms of lamps for microscopes. There is very little difference between the trouble of setting up and trimming the oil lamp usually employed and that of filling a small battery for use, whilst the difference in the quality of the light obtained would be a considerable gain to the microscopist. The battery to be used is the same as for the lamp for surgical purposes, and the particular form to be used must be regulated according to circumstances.

Whatever form of battery be used, it is always advisable to insert an artificial resistance in the circuit, so arranged as to be able, by turning a handle, to increase or diminish the light. This is especially desirable when using a battery which polarises easily, as at the commencement, with the battery fresh, there might be a risk of breaking the carbon filament, whilst, as the battery polarised, the light would gradually diminish in intensity. By means of the adjustable resistance the intensity of the light can be kept at a fixed standard for a considerable length of time, whilst by starting with a considerable resistance in circuit, and then gradually reducing it, there need be no danger of injuring the lamp by excess of current. Two forms of lamps are shown to-night —one on a stand to replace the ordinary lamp only; the other, and smaller one, is mounted on a stand with universal attachment, but, as can be readily seen, it could quite easily be attached direct to the microscope. Mr. Stearn suggests the use of three lamps permanently fitted to the microscope stand—one above the stage, one on the sub-stage, and one below for use with the polariscope; each lamp being controlled by a switch, could be turned off and on at pleasure. This, of course, would be a very perfect and convenient arrangement, but not economical; and probably an attachment, proposed by Mr. J. B. Payne, that can be readily fitted to either the stand condenser or to various parts of the stage with a small clamp, will find greater favour with microscopists.

Art. VIII.—*On Germs of Blennorrhagia.*

Translated by Mr. Rudall, F.R.C.S., from an Original Paper by Dr. Ecklund, of Sweden.

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